

Governor's Commission for a Drug Free Indiana

A Division of the



Comprehensive Community Plan

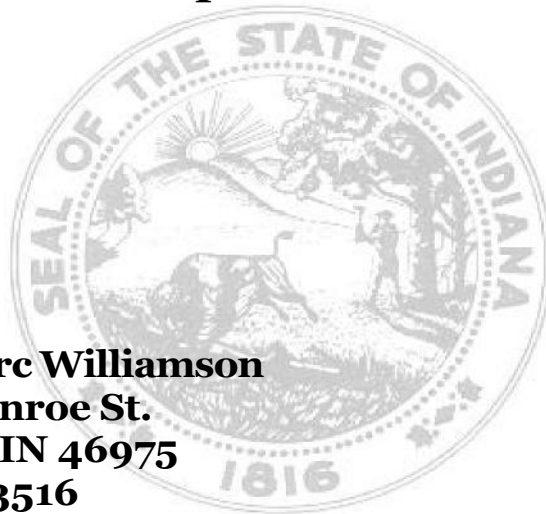
County: Fulton

LCC: Drug Free Fulton County

Date Due: Oct 2013

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New Plan: Plan Update: X



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County Commissioners:

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City: Rochester, IN

Zip Code: 46975

Plan Summary

Mission Statement: The mission of Drug Free Fulton County is to bring together community stakeholders to combat alcohol, tobacco and other drug (ATOD) abuse in Fulton County. We will endeavor to assess needs, identify high risk groups and encourage the development of prevention, education, treatment, intervention, law enforcement and justice programs. We will grant funds from the Fulton County Drug Free Fund to support programs which combat ATOD abuse in accordance with the objectives stated in this plan. We will monitor the progress of these programs to meet stated outcomes.

Region served: Fulton County is located in north central Indiana, approximately 50 miles south of South Bend and 50 miles north of Kokomo. It is nearly bisected by U.S. Highway 31, and has four main towns or communities (Rochester, Akron, Kewanna and Fulton). Our villages include Talma, Delong, Leiters Ford, Athens, Grass Creek, Nyona Lake, and Bruce Lake.

It has a 2010 population of 20,836. The U.S. Census of 2000 had a population of 20,511, resulting in a 1.6% increase. Married couples without children make up 29.8% of the county's population; and individuals living alone comprise 27.3% of the population. Fulton County has a median age of 40.2 years. 84.2% of our residents have at least a high school diploma; and, 13% have a four-year degree or higher. The median income is \$39,535. The poverty rate for Fulton County is 11.9%; and, for families with children under the age of 18, the rate is 19.5 (40th in the state). The county is served by four school systems, three of which are consolidated. They are: Rochester Community Schools, Tippecanoe Valley Schools (eastern portion of the county), Caston Schools (southern portion), and Culver Schools (northwestern portion).

Employment: In 2007, nearly 14% of Fulton County's workers travel out of county to their jobs. Kosciusko County, which is located northeast of Fulton County, received the most workers (or 37% of the total number of employment egress). In 2010, the employment egress figure rose to 19%, with Kosciusko County again receiving the most number of Fulton County workers.

The economic downturn felt by every community also hit Fulton County. Between July 2008 and August 2008, over 2,200 full-time jobs were lost in the counties contingent to (and including) Fulton County. In those two months, the region lost three of its five major employers. Using the 2008 Indiana per capita income figure of \$32,288; and multiplying this figure by the jobs lost means the area lost \$77,033,600 in primary earnings in just two months. (Indiana Workforce Development)

The dramatic plummet in earnings (and taxes paid to state, county and local governments) is now being felt by government and social service agencies. Budgets have been slashed and more jobs have been cut as funding disappears. This economic circumstance has created a unique challenge and opportunity for all of Indiana's Local Coordinating Councils. However, a review of local economic data also proves fruitful for planning purposes. According to statistics from Indiana Workforce Development, *nearly 89% of all businesses in Fulton County have fewer than 20 employees*. In 2007, FEDCO (Fulton County Economic Development Corporation) estimated there were more than 240 small businesses in Fulton County.

This is a critical piece of information when planning for information dissemination and programming. When planning expenditures, we sometimes see only the larger scope of our targeted goals. Factories and schools may employ many people, but there are far more total Fulton County residents employed by small businesses than large.

History: Drug Free Fulton County (formerly known as the Local Coordinating Council for Drug Free Indiana), was formed in 1989 when then-Governor Evan Bayh formed the Governor's Commission for a Drug Free Indiana through state statute. The group elected officers to oversee the coalition and recruit membership. In 1991, the group formulated and approved by-laws. Since then, monthly meetings have been held and a core group of dedicated volunteers have worked diligently to ensure the continued pursuit of locally identified goals which align with state statute. One of the original members of our council now serves as a Commissioner for the county

Over the past twenty years, Drug Free Fulton County has funded services, equipment and programming dealing with the problems of alcohol, tobacco and other substance abuse issues in the areas of prevention and education, intervention and treatment, and criminal justice. Over \$350,000 has been approved by Drug Free Fulton County. All approved funding impacts Fulton County citizens of all ages either directly or indirectly.

The coalition recruits members from the areas of prevention, education, law enforcement, justice, treatment, self-help, parent, medicine, religion, media, civic, business, government and youth. At this time, Drug Free Fulton County has 17 active members. The coalition members are volunteers, and most are employed full-time (some have two jobs). In 2010, the coalition approved hiring a part-time coordinator to help gather and disseminate information to its membership. The coordinator is paid for 20 hours per month.

Drug Free Fulton County has representatives from 2 of 4 school districts in the county (Tippecanoe Valley and Culver). Rochester City Police Chief Jodi Miller is in regular attendance to the monthly meetings, as are troopers from the Peru State Police Post and an officer with the Indiana State Excise Police Excise. Two treatment organizations are represented in the group. There is one faith based organization represented. The local Mental Health Association is represented. Youth Services Alliance, the Geminus Corporation and Safe Kids are represented, as providers of prevention programs.

Summary of the Comprehensive Community Plan: This Comprehensive Community Plan for Drug Free Fulton County is a simple focus on the gateway drugs in our community. It also focuses on Methamphetamine abuse. Our coalition is small in the number of volunteers at the table. We do have a solid core of dedicated individuals. We must make it a priority to grow and expand the influence of our group.

Membership List

County LCC Name: Drug Free Fulton County

#	Name	Organization	Race	Gender	Category
1	Marc Williamson	Connecting Fulton County	W	M	
2	Chloeann Choate	Decisions Psychological Services	W	F	
3	Tony Slocum	ISP	W	M	
4	Andy Holland	Probation Department	W	M	
5	Jon Hutton	Tippecanoe Valley Schools	W	M	
6	Diana Rom	Mental Health Fulton	W	F	
7	Deb Stevens	Culver Community Schools	W	F	
8	Kathy Strong	Four County Counseling	W	F	
9	Tara Seuferer	Caston Schools	W	F	
10	Trinity Lease	Peers Educating Peers	W	F	
11	Cynthia Rainey	DFC	W	F	
12	Susann Border	DFC	W	F	
13	Travis Heishman	Fulton Co. Sheriff's Dept.	W	M	
14	Teri White	Bethlehem United Methodist Church	W	F	
15	Melissa Beck	CASA	W	F	
16	Linda Molenda	Drug and Tobacco Free Starke County	W	F	
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Problem Identification

Problem Statement #1: The abuse of alcohol, marijuana and methamphetamine by Fulton County citizens

A. Supportive Data:

1. To measure movement towards our alcohol goal, the DFFC will use *The Consumption and Consequences of Alcohol, Tobacco and Drugs in Indiana: A State Epidemiological Profile* (EPI) annual report. The indicators listed in the table below were selected and used in the EPI report because they represent the best proxy measures of our statewide alcohol prevention priority. The EPI report establishes an alcohol priority score for each county to prioritize statewide prevention efforts. DFFC will focus our efforts on the indicators used to determine this score for Fulton County: alcohol related collisions, alcohol related fatal collisions, driving under the influence and public intoxication arrests, and liquor law violations. The score for Fulton County has shown an upward trend as displayed below. Our goal is to decrease this score.

INDICATORS		2008	2009	2010
Alcohol related collisions	number	26	36	26
	rate	1.28	1.77	1.28
Alcohol related fatal collisions	number	0	0	1
	rate	0.00	0.00	.05
Driving under the influence	number	140	113	94
	rate	7.16	5.48	4.64
Public Intoxication	number	71	58	54
	rate	3.41	2.81	2.66
Liquor law violations	number	62	58	64
	rate	2.98	2.81	3.16
Alcohol Priority Score		3	5	6

2. To measure movement towards our marijuana goal, the DFFC will use *The Consumption and Consequences of Alcohol, Tobacco and Drugs in Indiana: A State Epidemiological Profile* (EPI) annual report. The indicators listed in the table below were selected and used in the EPI report because they represent the best proxy measures of our statewide marijuana prevention priority. The EPI report establishes a marijuana priority score for each county to prioritize statewide prevention efforts. DFFC will focus our efforts on the indicators used to determine this score for Fulton County: arrests for marijuana possession and arrests for marijuana sales. The score for Fulton County has shown a downward trend as displayed below. Our goal is to maintain this trend.

INDICATORS		2008	2009	2010
Marijuana possession arrests	number	59	42	34
	rate	2.84	2.04	1.68
Marijuana sales arrests	number	6	4	7
	rate	.29	.19	.35
Marijuana Priority Score		3	2	1

For 2011, Fulton County law enforcement reports 87 arrests for marijuana possession and 3 arrests for dealing marijuana. While dealing/sales arrests have decreased, possession arrests reflect a 155% increase compared to 34 in 2010.

3. To measure movement towards our methamphetamine goal, the DFFC will use *The Consumption and Consequences of Alcohol, Tobacco and Drugs in Indiana: A State Epidemiological Profile* (EPI) annual report. The indicators listed in the table below were selected and used in the EPI report because they represent the best proxy measures of our statewide methamphetamine prevention priority. The EPI report establishes a methamphetamine priority score for each county to prioritize statewide prevention efforts. DFFC will focus our efforts on the indicators used to determine this score for Fulton County: arrests for methamphetamine possession and arrests for methamphetamine sales. The score for Fulton County reflects an average of 3.3 over the years listed below. Our goal is to reduce this score.

INDICATORS		2008	2009	2010
Methamphetamine possession arrests	number	9	7	6
	rate	.43	.34	.30
Methamphetamine sales arrests	number	3	3	2
	rate	.14	.15	.10
Methamphetamine Priority Score		4	3	3

In 2011, the Rochester Police Department reports 50 methamphetamine related cases. They busted 13 operating meth labs.

4. As supportive data, Four County Counseling Center intake records indicate that alcohol, marijuana and methamphetamine were listed most frequently as the drug or drugs of choice in 2010 and 2011.

	2010	2011
Alcohol	85	91
Marijuana	65	58
Methamphetamine	15	16
Adult clients	139	128

5. As supportive data, Fulton County Probation department records indicate that marijuana and methamphetamine use among probationers has increased from 2010 to 2011.

	2010	2011
Number of screens	394	483
Number of positive	130	167
Positive % of screens	33%	34.6%
Number of positive Marijuana/% of positive	72 / 55%	97 / 58%
Number of positive Meth/% of positive	42 / 32%	55 / 33%
Other drug (alcohol, cocaine, prescription drugs)	16 / 13%	15 / 9%

End of Year 1 Update:

1. As reported in the 2011 Epidemiological Profile, the alcohol priority score dropped to zero from 6 in 2010. Data found on page 233 of 2011 Epidemiological Profile.

INDICATORS		2011
Alcohol related collisions	number	15
	rate	.72
Alcohol related fatal collisions	number	0
	rate	0.00
Driving under the influence	number	57
	rate	2.74
Public Intoxication	number	34
	rate	1.64
Liquor law violations	number	44
	rate	2.12
Alcohol Priority Score		0

2. As reported in the 2011 Epidemiological Profile, the marijuana priority score dropped to zero from 1 in 2010. Data found on page 241 of 2011 Epidemiological Profile.

INDICATORS		2011
Marijuana possession arrests	number	22
	rate	1.06
Marijuana sales arrests	number	4
	rate	.19
Marijuana Priority Score		0

3. As reported in the 2011 Epidemiological Profile, the methamphetamine priority school dropped to zero from 3 in 2010. Data found on page 237 of 2011 Epidemiological Profile.

INDICATORS		2011
Methamphetamine possession arrests	number	2
	rate	.1
Methamphetamine sales arrests	number	1
	rate	.1
Methamphetamine Priority Score		0

4. Four County Counseling Center intake records indicate that alcohol, marijuana and methamphetamine were listed most frequently as the drug or drugs of choice in 2010, 2011 and 2012. The 2010 and 2011 data reflect calendar year data. We reported 2012 data reflecting the time frame Oct 2011 to Sep 2012. Although there may be overlap in data collection, each year below reflects 12 months of intake records.

	2010	2011	2012
Alcohol	85	91	108
Marijuana	65	58	95
Methamphetamine	15	16	25
Adult clients	139	128	168

5. Fulton County Probation department records indicate that marijuana and methamphetamine use among probationers has decreased from 2011 but continues to impact our county. Further research on the 2012 other drug info is warranted and will be conducted.

	2010	2011	2012
Number of screens	394	483	504
Number of positive	130	167	217
Positive % of screens	33%	34.6%	43%
Number of positive Marijuana/% of positive	72 / 55%	97 / 58%	78/36%
Number of positive Meth/% of positive	42 / 32%	55 / 33%	51/23.5%
Other drug (alcohol, cocaine, prescription drugs)	16 / 13%	15 / 9%	88 / 40.5%

End of Year 2 Update:

1. As reported in the 2011 Epidemiological Profile, the alcohol priority score dropped to zero from 6 in 2010. For this update, the 2012 Epidemiological Profile reported the alcohol priority score as 60 which reflects a change in methodology for computation of the priority score. See page 195 of the 2012 Epidemiological Profile for an explanation of this change. This priority score ranks Fulton County in the **bottom 50%** of Indiana counties in terms of severity. Data below is found on page 199 of 2012 Epidemiological Profile.

INDICATORS		2011	2012
Alcohol related collisions	number	15	25
	rate	.72	1.20
Alcohol use reported at treatment admission	number	NA	159
	rate	NA	7.63
Driving under the influence	number	57	51
	rate	2.74	2.45
Public Intoxication	number	34	38
	rate	1.64	1.82
Liquor law violations	number	44	34
	rate	2.12	1.63
Alcohol Priority Score		0	60

2. As reported in the 2011 Epidemiological Profile, the marijuana priority score dropped to zero from 1 in 2010. For this update, the 2012 Epidemiological Profile reported the marijuana priority score as 83 which reflects a change in methodology for computation of the priority score. See page 195 of the 2012 Epidemiological Profile for an explanation of this change. This priority score ranks Fulton County in the **top 50%** of Indiana counties in terms of severity. Data below is found on page 202 of 2012 Epidemiological Profile.

INDICATORS		2011	2012
Marijuana possession arrests	number	22	22
	rate	1.06	1.05
Marijuana sales arrests	number	4	4
	rate	.19	.19
Marijuana use reported at treatment admission	number	NA	120
	rate	NA	5.76
Marijuana Priority Score		0	83

3. As reported in the 2011 Epidemiological Profile, the methamphetamine priority score dropped to zero from 3 in 2010. For this update, the 2012 Epidemiological Profile reported the methamphetamine priority score as 75 which reflects a change in methodology for computation of the priority score. See page 195 of the 2012 Epidemiological Profile for an explanation of this change. This priority score ranks Fulton County in the **top 50%** of Indiana counties in terms of severity. Data below is found on page 206 of 2012 Epidemiological Profile.

INDICATORS		2011	2012
Synthetic possession arrests	number	2	3
	rate	.1	.14
Synthetic sales arrests	number	1	1
	rate	.1	.05
Meth use reported at treatment admission	number	NA	61
	rate	NA	2.93
ISP lab seizures	number	20	9
	rate	NA	.43
Methamphetamine Priority Score			75

4. We are providing further data on clandestine lab seizures to highlight an increase in the severity of the meth problem in and around Fulton County. This data reflects meth lab seizures by the Indiana State Police in their Districts 13, 16 and 24. The counties listed are those adjacent to Fulton County. Data in red indicates a county ranking in the top 10 for seizures. With 29 seizures thru October 2013, Fulton County already exceeds the next highest year (2011, 20 seizures) by 45%.

COUNTY	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Thru Oct 2013
Fulton	2	8	16	20	9	29
Marshall	41	83	53	41	42	30
Starke	15	24	30	24	36	18
Pulaski	1	2	6	8	7	5
Cass	9	11	15	12	17	24
Miami	51	14	13	11	23	46
Wabash	5	14	11	15	14	16
Kosciusko	28	65	85	58	47	30
Total	152	221	229	189	195	198

5. Four County Counseling Center intake records indicate that alcohol, marijuana and methamphetamine were listed most frequently as the drug or drugs of choice in 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013. The 2010 and 2011 data reflect calendar year data. We reported 2012 data reflecting the time frame Oct 2011 to Sep 2012. Although there may be overlap in data collection, each year below reflects 12 months of intake records. Accurate 2013 data is pending.

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Alcohol	85	91	108	
Marijuana	65	58	95	
Methamphetamine	15	16	25	
Adult clients	139	128	168	

6. Fulton County Probation department records indicate that marijuana and methamphetamine use among probationers has decreased from 2011 but continues to impact our county. Further research on the 2012 and 2013 other drug info is warranted and will be conducted.

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Number of screens	394	483	504	395
Number of positive	130	167	217	157
Positive % of screens	33%	34.6%	43%	39%
Number of positive Marijuana/% of positive	72 / 55%	97 / 58%	78/36%	66/42%
Number of positive Meth/% of positive	42 / 32%	55 / 33%	51/23.5%	29/18%
Other drug (alcohol, cocaine, prescription drugs)	16 / 13%	15 / 9%	88 / 40.5%	63/40%

7. Drug screen data provided by the Indiana Department of Child Services (DCS), Fulton County, indicates an increase in the percentage of positive screens since 2011. The 2011 and 2012 data reflect calendar year data. We reported 2013 data reflecting the time frame Nov 2012 to Oct 2013. Although there may be overlap in data collection, each year below reflects 12 months of intake records. For each of the three years, amphetamine, methamphetamine and marijuana appear as the top 3 drugs recording positive hits.

	2011	2012	2013
Number of screens	494	600	533
Number of positive	94	183	171
Positive % of screens	19%	30.5%	32%
Positive hits for amphetamine	41	73	69
Positive hits for Methamphetamine	28	70	59
Positive hits for THC	38	76	56

Final Update (end of Year 3):

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C. Goals

1. Alcohol – reduce the alcohol priority score for Fulton County
2. Marijuana- maintain the downward trend in the marijuana priority score in Fulton County
3. Meth- reduce the meth priority score for Fulton County

End of Year 1 Annual Benchmarks:

1. The alcohol priority score for Fulton County decreased from 6 to zero during this period. The Four County data identifies alcohol as the top drug of choice for this group. Youth reported increases in perceived access to alcohol as reported on page 14 of this report. DFFC will continue to analyze and monitor the impact of alcohol in Fulton County.
2. The marijuana priority score for Fulton County decreased from 1 to zero during this period. The Four County and Probation data highlights a continued impact of marijuana among these populations. Youth reported increases in perceived access to marijuana as reported on page 14 of this report. DFFC will continue to analyze and monitor the impact of marijuana in Fulton County.
3. The methamphetamine priority score for Fulton County decreased from 3 to zero during this period. However, the data from Four County and Probation indicates continued meth usage within these populations. In addition, anecdotal data from various service providers may indicate an increase in meth use in the community. Further research will need to be conducted in the upcoming year to assess the meth situation in our community.

End of Year 2 Annual Benchmarks:

1. The alcohol priority score for Fulton County decreased from 6 to zero during 2011. For 2012, there was a change in methodology for computing the priority score. The alcohol priority score for Fulton County is 60 placing the county in the bottom 50% of Indiana counties in terms of severity. The Four County data identifies alcohol as the top drug of choice for this group. Monthly prevalence rates for youth alcohol use have generally declined since 2010. The monthly prevalence rate for 11th graders significantly exceeds the state rate for 2013. Since 2010, all grade levels report general increases in perceived access to alcohol as reported on page 14 of this report. DFFC will continue to analyze and monitor the impact of alcohol in Fulton County.
2. The marijuana priority score for Fulton County decreased from 1 to zero during 2011. For 2012, there was a change in methodology for computing the priority score. The marijuana priority score for Fulton County is 83 placing the county in the **top 50%** of Indiana counties in terms of severity. The Four County, Department of Child Services and Probation Department data highlights a continued impact of marijuana among these populations. Since 2010, all grade levels except 7th graders report general increases in perceived access to marijuana as reported on page 14 of this report. In 2013, no grade level reported monthly marijuana use significantly above the state rate; although, several grade levels (6th, 10th, 11th & 12th) reported increases in the monthly use rate as compared to 2012. DFFC will continue to analyze and monitor the impact of marijuana in Fulton County.
3. The methamphetamine priority score for Fulton County decreased from 3 to zero during 2011. For 2012, there was a change in methodology for computing the priority score. The methamphetamine priority score for Fulton County is 75 placing the county in the **top 50%** of Indiana counties in terms of severity. The Four County, Department of Child Services and Probation Department data highlights a continued impact of methamphetamine among these populations. With 29 clandestine lab seizures thru October 2013, Fulton County already exceeds the next highest year (2011, 20 seizures) by 45%. DFFC will continue to analyze and monitor the impact of marijuana in Fulton County.

End of Year 3 Annual Benchmarks:

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D. Objectives:

- 1. Support prevention and education initiatives by providing:**
 - a. Support for afterschool or in-school evidence based prevention initiatives/programs.
 - b. Awareness opportunities that highlight the problems and consequences of abusing alcohol, marijuana or meth.
 - c. Support for community efforts to provide substance abuse prevention/education opportunities.
- 2. Support intervention and treatment initiatives by providing:**
 - a. Opportunities for awareness and education about treatment options.
 - b. Funding that will allow for the support and increase of the availability of substance abuse treatment and intervention services.
- 3. Support criminal justice initiatives by providing:**
 - a. Funding for services/programs, equipment, technology and direct manpower needs that will contribute to enforcing current law.
 - b. Support to all efforts to reduce recidivism as it pertains to alcohol, marijuana and methamphetamine.

End of Year 1 Update:

- 1. Support prevention and education initiatives:**
 - a. The Afternoon's ROCK in Indiana program was conducted at three sites affecting Fulton County residents. DFFC provided funds for Red Ribbon week activities including a speaker and stickers for local elementary students.
 - b. DFFC partnered with the Indiana State Police to provide an interactive fatal vision goggle activity during the Chili Cook off in October 2011. DFFC voiced opposition to an effort to approve alcohol sales at the Rochester municipal golf course.
 - c. The Rochester Police department conducted two pill drops in October 2011 and May 2012. In addition, the Rochester Police Department presented a meth awareness program for CASA and the local TV channel. DFFC provided funds for random drug testing at Tippecanoe Valley High School. DFFC provided funds for the annual ROCKFEST event; a Christian based music festival with messages on the consequences of substance abuse. Eighty two ATOD related surveys were completed by participants at this ROCKFEST event. The Communities That Care (CTC) group completed a community action plan to address two risk factors: Availability of Drugs and Parental Attitudes favorable towards Drug Use. The CTC group began to implement programs and strategies to address these two risk factors.
- 2. Support intervention and treatment initiatives:**
 - a. Four County Counseling Center has made efforts to reconstitute a local chapter of Narcotics Anonymous.
 - b. Four County Counseling Center submitted two program proposals. One is an 8-10 hour substance abuse education and prevention program for adolescents aged 15 to 18 called

Prime for Life. The other program, Thinking for a Change, is an integrated, cognitive behavior program designed to be delivered in a jail setting to participants with a moderate to high risk of re-offending for substance abuse/addiction problems. DFFC provided funding for Four County Counseling Center to provide intervention and treatment options for individuals with limited or no financial resources and problematic alcohol, marijuana and controlled substance use.

3. Support criminal justice initiatives:

- a. DFFC provided funding for security during the annual ROCKFEST event. DFFC provided funding for drug testing of probationers.
- b. The Rochester Police Department conducted two Operation Pullover operations, each lasting for two weeks. The Rochester Police Department deployed a new “Your Speed” trailer.

End of Year 2 Update:

1. Support Prevention and Education Efforts: Connecting Fulton County (CFC) is a CTC effort in the county working with DFFC to expand the capacity of prevention initiatives and promote mental health awareness efforts.

- a. DFFC chair attended an adult ally orientation for VOICE. VOICE is Indiana’s youth movement dedicated to exposing the tobacco industry and empowering Hoosier teens to fight back against their deceptive marketing practices. VOICE is funded through the Indiana State Department of Health - Tobacco Prevention & Cessation (TPC) monies. Decisions Psychological Services, PC, a DFFC coalition agency, applied for TPC funding and was denied. DARE program at Culver Elementary graduated 90 students.
- b. The DFFC Chair attended a drug symposium in Indianapolis. DFFC Chair also spoke before the Fulton County Commissioners to update them on the activities and grants awarded by DFFC. DFFC chair spoke to the Trinity United Methodist women’s group to highlight DFFC and CFC efforts. The DFFC Coordinator began mailing out quarterly “media releases” to inform elected officials throughout the county (local and state) on the activities of DFFC. The releases were also sent to local media for publication.
- c. Decisions Psychological Services, PC presented two “Personal Safety” seminars to 8 patrons of the Rochester branch of the Fulton County Public Library. The seminars focused on being aware of one’s environment (such as at a party or out with a group of friends). A website for CFC was established, and became operational. Four County Counseling Center applied for prevention and treatment funding for “special populations,” identified as Spanish language under Department of Mental Health & Addictions (DMHA) – Request for Funding 2013-03. They were denied the funding. Caston and Tippecanoe Valley School Corporations received funding from DFFC for random drug testing programs in their respective school. DFFC in conjunction with CFC conducted a survey to evaluate the readiness of the community to address substance abuse issues. Fifty citizens responded to this survey and have identified areas in which to focus. The Fulton County Sheriff’s Department held a pill drop on Oct 26th and collected 197 pounds of pills and related materials.

2. Support intervention and treatment initiatives by providing: Connecting Fulton County (CFC) is a CTC effort in the county working with DFFC to expand the capacity of prevention initiatives and promote mental health awareness efforts.

- a. CFC funded the training of four facilitators for the core Mental Health First Aid (MHFA) and Youth MHFA trainings. Thirty-nine participants were certified in MHFA during 3 cohorts. One cohort of Youth MHFA was delivered and 13 participants were certified. CFC funded billboards promoting the trainings and mental health stigma reduction were placed throughout the county for Mental Health Awareness Month. DFFC participated in meetings of the Tippecanoe Valley Community Mental Health Task Force whose mission is to develop and implement strategies to both increase knowledge and provide support, while reducing the stigma of mental illness. This group was instrumental in offering QPR – Question/Persuade/Refer, a suicide prevention program, to Tippecanoe Valley School Corporation staff and community. The Fulton County Sheriff has supported the establishment of Narcotics Anonymous (NA) type meetings with inmates of the jail. NA type meetings have also begun at the CASA house.
- b. Four County Counseling Center applied for prevention and treatment funding for “special populations,” identified as Spanish language under Department of Mental Health & Addictions (DMHA) – Request for Funding 2013-03. They were denied the funding. Four County Counseling Center continued to provide indigent treatment services for clients receiving outpatient substance abuse treatment. Four County has completed 13 inmates of the Fulton County Jail in the program “Thinking for a Change”. This program is an integrated, cognitive behavior program designed to be delivered in a jail setting to participants with a moderate to high risk of re-offending for substance abuse/addiction. Four County also continued to offer “Prime for Life”, an 8-10 hour substance abuse education and prevention program for adolescents aged 15 to 18. DFFC provided funding for the indigent treatment services, “Thinking for a Change” and “Prime for Life”.

3. Support criminal justice initiatives:

- a. DFFC provided funding for the Fulton County Sheriff’s Department to purchase a camera to be used for surveillance for clandestine meth labs, a camera watch and 3 portable breathalyzers. The Rochester Police Department received funding from DFFC for 2 portable breathalyzers. DFFC also provided funding to the Akron Police Department to replace a narcotic test kit. DFFC provided Drug ID manuals to the Sheriff’s Department and the police departments of Rochester, Kewanna, Fulton and Akron.
- b. The Fulton County Probation Department received funding for drug testing its probationers and was instrumental in establishing a new Community Corrections Board whose purpose is to reduce offenders sent to the Department of Corrections. The Fulton County Sheriff has supported the establishment of Narcotics Anonymous type meetings with inmates of the jail. Four County Counseling Center has completed 13 inmates of the Fulton County Jail in the program “Thinking for a Change”. This program is an integrated, cognitive behavior program designed to be delivered in a jail setting to participants with a moderate to high risk of re-offending for substance abuse/addiction problems.

Final Update (end of Year 3):

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A. Problem Statement #2: The abuse of alcohol, tobacco and marijuana by youth (under 18) in Fulton County.**B. Supportive Data:**

1. To measure movement towards our alcohol goal, DFFC will use prevalence statistics from the 2010 *IPRC Indiana Survey for Fulton County Schools*. The data below reflects needed attention to the high school age group.

		6 th	7 th	8 th	9 th	10 th	11 th	12 th
Monthly Use	Local rate	7.4	8.8	13.5	19.2	33.6	36.9	45.5
	State rate	6.2	11.6	19.3	24.4	30.3	32.3	39.4
Lifetime Use	Local rate	21.3	30.4	38.7	44.8	61.3	74.8	70.5
	State rate	18.3	28.0	41.7	48.8	58.5	61.9	67.8

2. To measure movement towards our tobacco goal, DFFC will use prevalence statistics from the 2010 *IPRC Indiana Survey for Fulton County Schools*. The data below reflects needed attention to the middle school age group.

		6 th	7 th	8 th	9 th	10 th	11 th	12 th
Cigarette Monthly Use	Local rate	6.6	12.0	18.9	12.0	16.8	21.4	21.6
	State rate	3.3	6.4	10.8	15.2	18.6	21.9	24.9
Cigarette Lifetime Use	Local rate	17.6	24.8	28.8	28.0	34.5	43.7	33.0
	State rate	8.1	13.9	22.4	28.6	34.8	39.8	43.7
Smokeless Monthly Use	Local rate	2.9	3.2	5.4	10.4	10.9	14.6	9.1
	State rate	1.2	2.1	3.9	6.6	8.1	9.2	10.5
Smokeless Lifetime Use	Local rate	5.9	8.0	13.5	16.8	21.0	28.2	22.7
	State rate	2.8	4.9	9.1	13.7	17.5	20.7	22.2

3. To measure movement towards our marijuana goal, DFFC will use prevalence statistics from the 2010 *IPRC Indiana Survey for Fulton County Schools*. The data below reflects needed attention to 7th, 11th and 12th graders.

		6 th	7 th	8 th	9 th	10 th	11 th	12 th
Marijuana Monthly Use	Local rate	1.5	8.0	7.2	12.0	13.4	25.2	25.0
	State rate	1.5	3.8	8.9	12.7	16.8	17.9	19.2
Marijuana Lifetime Use	Local rate	2.2	12.8	13.5	17.6	25.2	43.7	40.9
	State rate	2.8	6.8	15.3	22.4	30.9	34.6	38.6

4. As supportive data, the 2010 *IPRC Indiana Survey for Fulton County Schools* also reveals the following data regarding the Perceived Availability of Drugs. The perceived

availability of these three drugs increases as students advance in grade.

		6 th	7 th	8 th	9 th	10 th	11 th	12 th
Access to Alcohol	Fairly Easy	4.4	13.6	19.8	20.8	28.6	29.1	40.9
	Easy	5.1	8.8	12.6	21.6	20.2	29.1	26.1
	Total	9.5	22.4	32.4	42.4	48.8	58.2	67
Access to Cigarettes	Fairly Easy	6.6	13.6	12.6	18.4	19.3	17.5	9.1
	Easy	5.1	8.8	20.7	20.8	30.3	45.6	70.5
	Total	11.7	22.4	33.3	39.2	49.6	63.1	79.6
Access to Marijuana	Fairly Easy	.7	7.2	7.2	12.0	10.9	11.7	22.7
	Easy	2.2	4.8	9.0	16.8	19.3	34.0	25.
	Total	2.9	12.0	16.2	28.8	30.2	45.7	47.7

5. As supportive data, the 2010 *IPRC Indiana Survey for Fulton County Schools* also reveals the following data regarding the Parental Attitudes favorable towards Drug Use. Generally, as students advance in grade, there is an upward trend in the perceived parental attitudes favorable towards drug use.

		6 th	7 th	8 th	9 th	10 th	11 th	12 th
Parents feel about alcohol use	A little bit wrong	4.4	3.2	7.2	8.0	11.8	17.5	31.8
	Not at all wrong	.7	1.6	4.5	2.4	4.2	4.9	9.1
	Total	5.1	4.8	11.7	10.4	16.0	22.4	40.9
Parents feel about marijuana use	A little bit wrong	.7	.0	4.5	2.4	4.2	7.8	9.1
	Not at all wrong	1.5	.0	4.5	4.8	1.7	1.9	10.2
	Total	2.2	0	9.0	7.2	5.9	9.7	19.3

End of Year 1 Update:

1. To measure movement towards our alcohol goal, DFFC will use prevalence statistics from *the 2012 IPRC Indiana Survey for Fulton County Schools*. Only 9th through 12th graders participated in this survey. All monthly and lifetime use rates declined from 2010. All use rates except those in red were below state rates.

		9 th	10 th	11 th	12 th
Monthly Use	Local rate	18.3	17.9	27.8	37.6
	State rate	22.4	27.4	31.1	37.6
Lifetime Use	Local rate	34.3	41.5	47.2	65.9
	State rate	44.7	53.8	58.1	65.1

2. To measure movement towards our tobacco goal, DFFC will use prevalence statistics from the 2012 IPRC Indiana Survey for Fulton County Schools. Only 9th through 12th graders participated in this survey. All monthly and lifetime use rates declined from 2010 unless noted here.

Note 1: 9th grade monthly cigarette use increased in 2012 to 16.0 from 12.0 in 2010

Note 2: 12th grade monthly and lifetime use increased modestly for cigarettes and smokeless tobacco as compared to 2010

All use rates except those in red were below state rates.

		9 th	10 th	11 th	12 th
Cigarette Monthly Use	Local rate	16.0	16.0	19.4	22.4
	State rate	12.7	16.3	19.0	22.8
Cigarette Lifetime Use	Local rate	26.0	22.6	30.6	35.3
	State rate	25.6	30.7	35.7	39.9
Smokeless Monthly Use	Local rate	7.6	4.7	6.5	9.4
	State rate	5.6	7.1	8.4	10.7
Smokeless Lifetime Use	Local rate	13.7	15.1	13.0	25.9
	State rate	12.0	15.5	19.1	22.5

3. To measure improvement towards our marijuana goal, DFFC will use prevalence statistics from the 2012 IPRC Indiana Survey for Fulton County Schools. Only 9th through 12th graders participated in this survey. All monthly and lifetime use rates declined from 2010 unless noted here.

Note 1: 9th grade monthly marijuana use increased in 2012 to 16.0 from 12.0 in 2010.

Note 2: 9th grade lifetime marijuana use increased in 2012 to 20.6 from 17.6 in 2010.

Note 3: 10th grade lifetime marijuana use increased in 2012 to 27.4 from 25.2 in 2010.

All use rates except those in red were below state rates.

		9 th	10 th	11 th	12 th
Marijuana Monthly Use	Local rate	16.0	11.3	13.9	5.9
	State rate	11.5	15.4	15.8	17.8
Marijuana Lifetime Use	Local rate	20.6	27.4	25.0	27.1
	State rate	21.0	29.4	32.7	37.5

4. As supportive data, the 2012 IPRC Indiana Survey for Fulton County Schools also reveals the following data regarding *Perceived Availability of Drugs*. Only 9th through 12th graders participated in this survey. The perceived availability of these three drugs generally continues to increase as students advance in grade. The figures in red represent increased in total rates as compared to 2010 numbers.

		9 th	10 th	11 th	12 th
Access to Alcohol	Fairly Easy	26.0	25.5	29.6	30.6
	Easy	24.4	30.2	39.8	30.6
	Total	50.4	55.7	69.4	61.2
Access to Cigarettes	Fairly Easy	19.8	23.6	22.2	4.7
	Easy	28.2	39.6	42.6	80.
	Total	48.0	63.2	64.8	84.7
Access to Marijuana	Fairly Easy	12.2	22.6	24.1	20.0
	Easy	25.2	30.2	33.3	27.1
	Total	37.4	52.8	57.4	47.1

5. As supportive data, the 2012 IPRC Indiana Survey for Fulton County Schools also reveals the following data regarding the Parental Attitudes favorable towards Drug Use. Only 9th through 12th graders participated in this survey. Data for cigarette use is available in 2012 and is included for future comparison. This data was not available in 2010. Generally, as students advance in grade, there is an upward trend in the perceived parental attitudes favorable toward drug use. This does not hold true for marijuana as numbers decline significantly in 11th and 12th grades. The figures in red represent increase in total rates as compared to 2010 numbers.

		9 th	10 th	11 th	12 th
Parents feel about alcohol use	A little bit wrong	8.4	7.5	9.3	21.2
	Not at all wrong	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.7
	Total	13.0	12.2	13.9	25.9
Parents feel about use of marijuana	A little bit wrong	3.1	7.5	2.8	5.9
	Not at all wrong	6.1	2.8	2.8	2.4
	Total	9.2	10.3	5.6	8.3
Parents feel about use of cigarettes	A little bit wrong	2.3	7.5	2.8	11.8
	Not at all wrong	6.9	2.8	2.8	5.9
	Total	9.2	10.3	5.6	17.7

End of Year 2 Update:

1. To measure movement towards our alcohol goal, DFFC will use prevalence statistics from the 2013 *IPRC Indiana Survey for Fulton County Schools*. Fulton County 11th graders reported a **monthly** alcohol use rate significantly higher than the state rate. Fulton County 7th, 10th and 11th graders reported **lifetime** alcohol use rates significantly higher than the state rate. All use rates in red are significantly above the state rate.

		6 th	7 th	8 th	9 th	10 th	11 th	12 th
Monthly Use	Local rate	4.6	9.0	15.3	19.5	24.8	33.7	26.8
	State rate	4.4	7.1	14.0	18.7	24.7	28.5	34.9
Lifetime Use	Local rate	17.2	24.5	32.5	38.6	54.8	67.3	62.5
	State rate	13.6	19.4	32.6	39.5	49.4	55.3	61.7

2. To measure movement towards our tobacco goal, DFFC will use prevalence statistics from the 2013 *IPRC Indiana Survey for Fulton County Schools*. Fulton County 11th and 12th graders reported **monthly cigarette** use rates significantly higher than the state rate.

Comprehensive Community Plan

19

Fulton County 9th, 11th and 12th graders reported **lifetime cigarette** use rates significantly higher than the state rate. Fulton County 11th and 12th graders reported **monthly smokeless tobacco** use rates significantly higher than the state rate. Fulton County 7th, 10th and 11th graders reported **lifetime smokeless tobacco** use rates significantly higher than the state rate. All use rates in red are significantly above the state rate

		6th	7th	8th	9th	10 th	11 th	12 th
Cigarette Monthly Use	Local rate	2.6	5.2	7.1	13.0	15.3	23.9	27.2
	State rate	2.0	3.6	7.4	10.4	12.6	16.5	19.5
Cigarette Lifetime Use	Local rate	6.3	12.1	18.7	26.8	29.3	39.2	43.8
	State rate	5.8	9.6	16.8	21.9	26.3	32.0	36.6

		6th	7th	8th	9th	10 th	11 th	12 th
Smokeless Monthly Use	Local rate	.7	5.2	7.1	6.5	6.3	11.3	15.2
	State rate	.8	3.6	7.4	5.1	6.7	8.1	10.2
Smokeless Lifetime Use	Local rate	2.3	5.9	18.7	13.8	18.8	26.5	25.4
	State rate	1.9	3.9	16.8	10.9	14.6	18.5	21.4

3. To measure movement towards our marijuana goal, DFFC will use prevalence statistics from the 2013 IPRC Indiana Survey for Fulton County Schools. Fulton County 11th graders reported a **lifetime marijuana** use rate significantly higher than the state rate. All use rates in red are significantly above the state rate

		6th	7th	8th	9th	10 th	11 th	12 th
Marijuana Monthly Use	Local rate	1.7	2.6	7.1	9.7	13.8	17.8	14.3
	State rate	1.1	2.7	7.1	9.7	13.7	15.3	17.6
Marijuana Lifetime Use	Local rate	2.6	4.9	12.9	20.0	27.0	39.8	33.9
	State rate	2.1	5.4	13.1	18.9	26.5	31.9	36.0

4. As supportive data, the 2013 IPRC Indiana Survey for Fulton County Schools also reveals the following data regarding the risk factor, Perceived Availability of Drugs. See table 1, students by grade reporting that access is easy or fairly easy. Chart 1 compares student responses to access to alcohol survey questions over three years 2010, 2012 and 2013. Chart 2 compares student responses to access to cigarettes survey questions over three years 2010, 2012 and 2013. Chart 3 compares student responses to access to marijuana survey questions over three years 2010, 2012 and 2013. Note an increase in perceived availability from 2010 to 2013 across all three drugs.

Table 1: 2013 Perceived Availability of Drugs

Comprehensive Community Plan

20

		6th	7th	8th	9th	10 th	11 th	12 th
Access to Alcohol	Fairly Easy	11.6	14.7	23.2	23.2	23.8	24.6	32.6
	Easy	10.6	15.2	22.4	30.5	39.8	44.7	40.2
	Total	22.2	29.9	45.6	53.7	62.8	69.3	72.8
Access to Cigarettes	Fairly Easy	7.0	13.7	19.5	23.0	25.0	23.9	11.2
	Easy	10.3	10.6	18.2	26.8	37.0	47.2	76.8
	Total	17.3	24.3	37.7	49.8	62.0	71.1	88.0
Access to Marijuana	Fairly Easy	2.0	2.6	9.5	12.7	16.5	23.6	18.8
	Easy	2.0	4.4	13.5	22.4	27.8	32.0	39.3
	Total	4	7	23	35.1	44.3	55.6	58.1

Chart 1: Perceived Availability of Alcohol (value expressed as %)

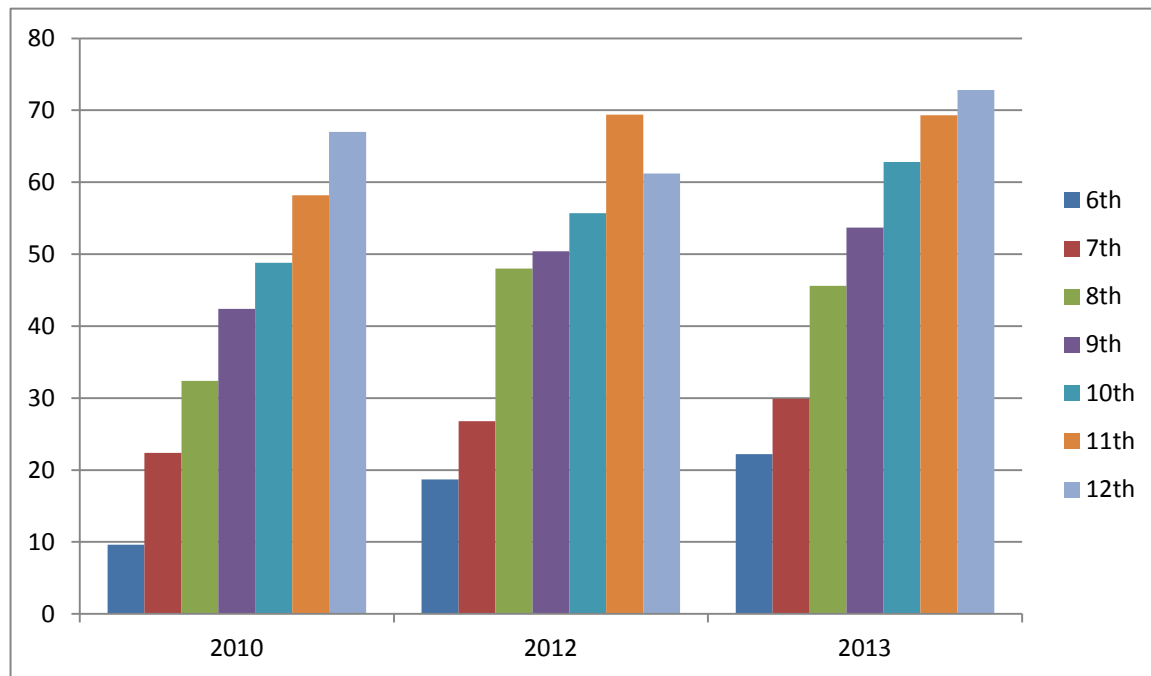


Chart 1: Perceived Availability of Cigarettes (value expressed as %)

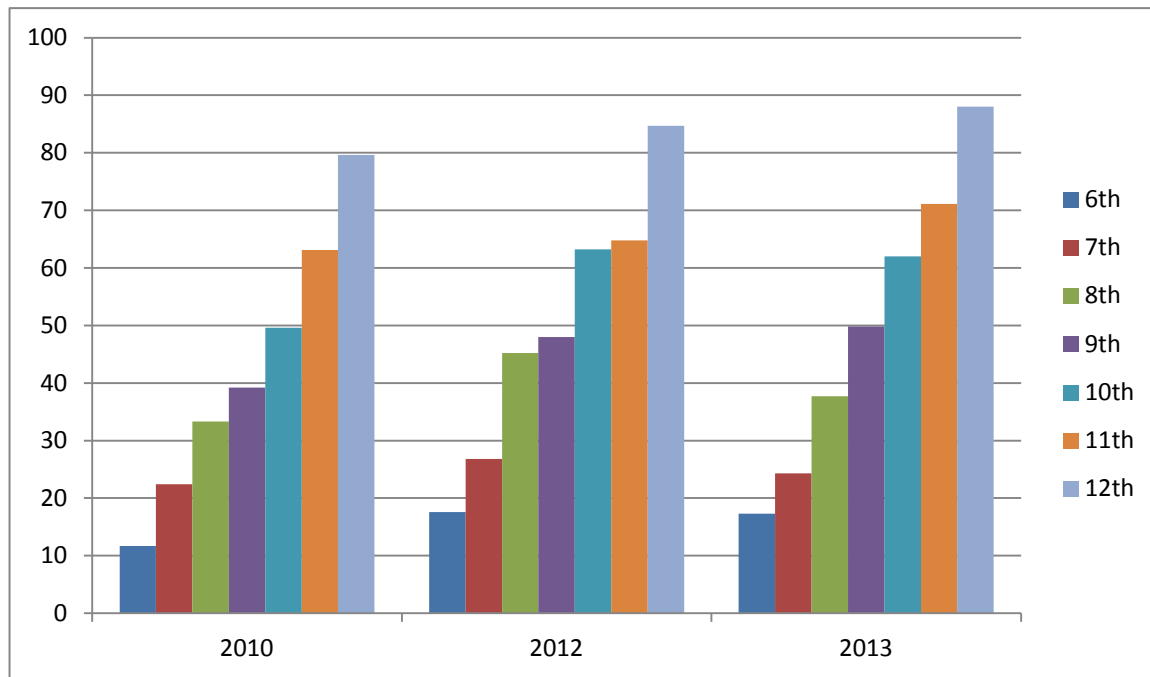
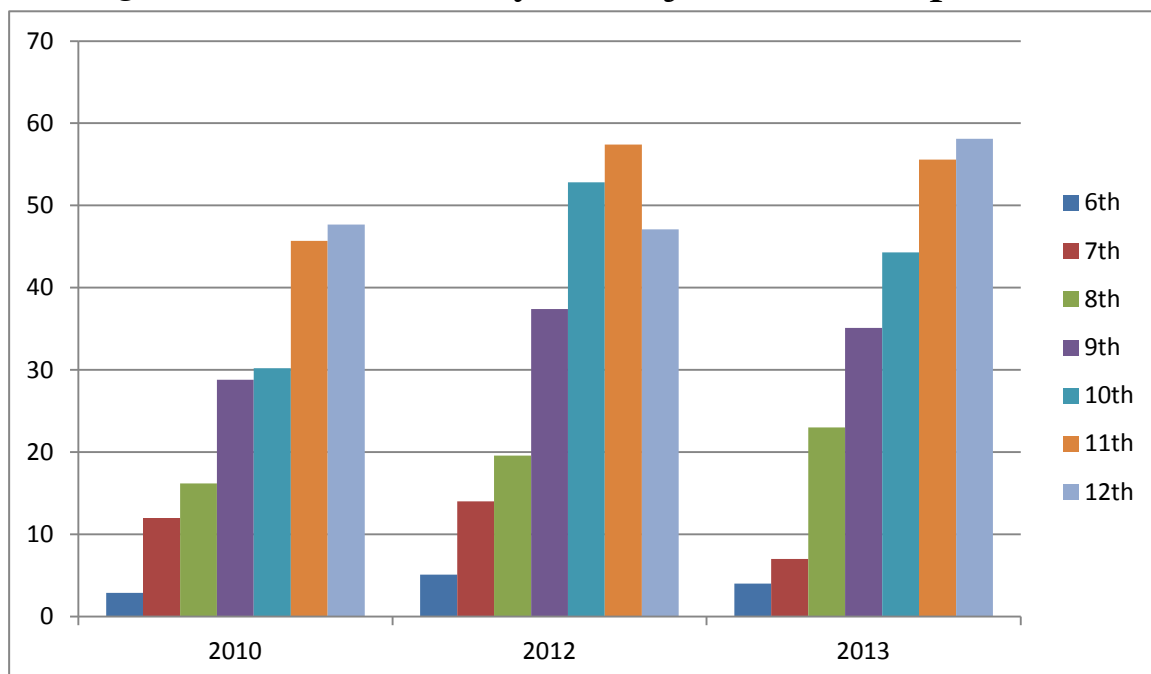


Chart 3: Perceived Availability of Marijuana (value expressed as %)



5. As supportive data, the 2013 IPRC Indiana School Survey for Fulton County Schools also reveals the following data regarding the risk factor, Parental Attitudes Favorable towards Drug Use. See table 1, students by grade reporting parental attitudes towards particular substances as “a little bit wrong” or “not at all wrong”. Chart 1 compares student responses to parental attitudes towards alcohol use survey questions over three years 2010, 2012 and 2013. Chart 2 compares student responses to parental attitudes towards cigarette use survey questions over two years 2012 and 2013. Chart 3 compares student responses to parental attitudes towards marijuana use survey questions over three years 2010, 2012 and 2013. These three charts reflect a combination of “a little bit wrong” and “not at all wrong” responses. Note an improvement in parental attitudes towards alcohol use over the three years. Note an improvement in parental attitudes towards cigarette use for grades 6 through 10; but, higher percentages for 11th and 12th graders. Perhaps due to those students that may be 18 years old and legal. Note a general improvement in parental attitudes towards marijuana use when comparing 2013 to 2010.

		6th	7th	8th	9th	10 th	11 th	12 th
Parents feel about alcohol use	A little bit wrong	2.0	4.6	5.8	5.9	9.8	10.7	12.5
	Not at all wrong	1.0	.5	1.6	3.0	3.8	6.8	8.5
	Total	3.0	5.1	7.4	8.9	13.6	17.5	21.0
Parents feel about use of cigarettes	A little bit wrong	.0	.5	2.1	4.9	6.5	7.8	10.7
	Not wrong at all	.3	.8	1.3	1.1	3.3	4.9	7.6
	Total	.3	1.3	3.4	6.0	9.8	12.7	18.3
Parents feel about use of marijuana	A little bit Wrong	.0	1.3	3.2	3.2	7.5	4.5	4.5
	Not at all wrong	.0	1.0	1.3	3.0	3.0	3.6	7.1
	Total	.0	2.3	4.5	6.2	10.5	8.1	11.6

Table 1: Parental Attitudes Favorable towards Drug Use (values expressed as %)

Chart 1: Parental Attitudes towards alcohol use (values expressed as %)

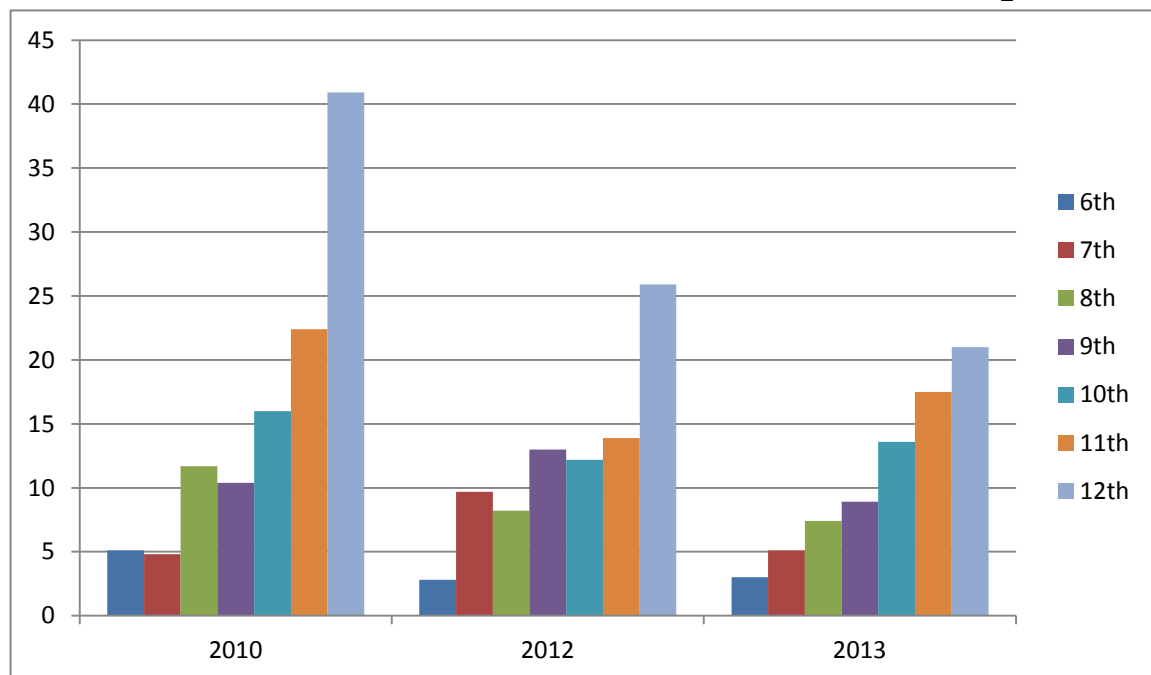


Chart 2: Parental Attitudes towards cigarette use (values expressed as %)

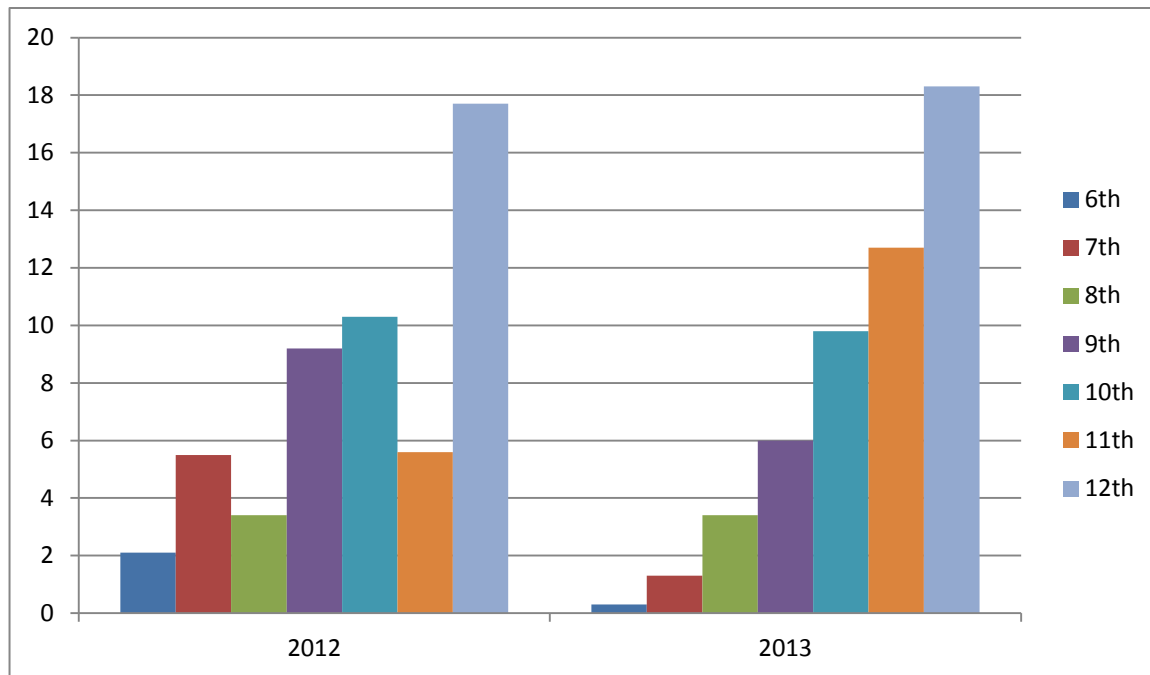
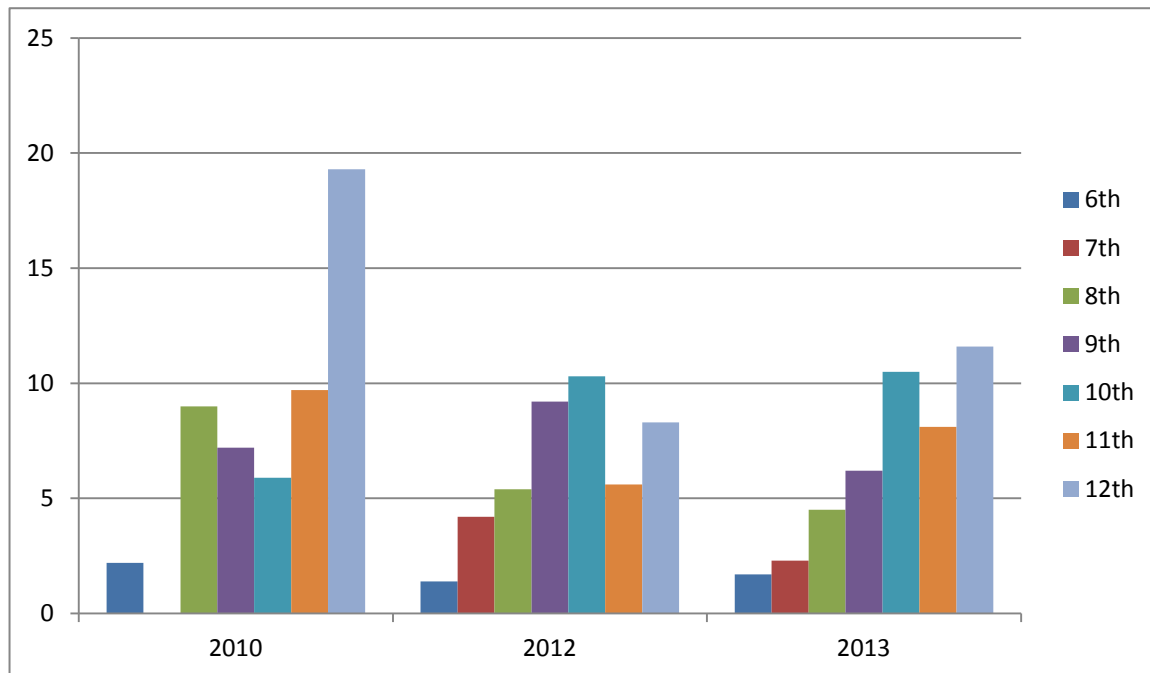


Chart 3: Parental Attitudes towards marijuana use (values expressed as %)



Final Update (end of Year 3):

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C. Goals:

- 1. Alcohol – reduce monthly prevalence rates below the state rate for grades 6 through 12.**
- 2. Tobacco – reduce monthly prevalence rates below the state rate for grades 6 through 12 for cigarettes and smokeless tobacco.**
- 3. Marijuana – reduce monthly prevalence rates below the state rate for grades 6 through 12.**

End of Year 1 Annual Benchmarks:

1. Alcohol: Middle school grades (6th thru 8th) did not participate in the 2012 IPRC Indiana Survey for Fulton County Schools. Numbers for grades 9th thru 12th are at or below state rates. These rates are still too high. Efforts to address the risk factor, Perceived Availability of Alcohol, will include compliant retailer recognition and analysis to determine underage sources of alcohol. Efforts to address the risk factor, Parental Attitudes Favorable towards Alcohol use, will include a parenting program called Guiding Good Choices. Efforts will be made to secure middle school participation in the 2013 Indiana Survey.
2. Tobacco: Middle school grades (6th thru 8th) did not participate in the 2012 IPRC Indiana Survey for Fulton County Schools. Cigarette monthly use is below the state rate for 10th and 12th graders. Smokeless monthly use is below the state rate for 10th, 11th and 12th graders. Particular attention needs to be applied to 9th graders as all their numbers exceed state rates. Efforts to address the risk factor, Perceived Availability of Tobacco, will include compliant retailer recognition and pursuing the implementation of a VOICE program at the local high schools. Efforts to address the risk factor, Parental Attitudes Favorable towards Tobacco use, will include a parenting program called Guiding Good Choices. Efforts will be made to secure middle school participation in the 2013 Indiana Survey.
3. Marijuana: Middle school grades (6th thru 8th) did not participate in the 2012 IPRC Indiana Survey for Fulton County Schools. Marijuana monthly use is below the state rate for 10th, 11th and 12th graders. Again, particular attention needs to be applied to 9th graders as their monthly use exceeds the state rate and their lifetime use is 20.6 as compared to the state rate of 21. Efforts to address the risk factor, Perceived Availability of Marijuana, will include random drug testing at local schools. Efforts to address the risk factor, Parental Attitudes Favorable towards Marijuana use, will include a parenting program called Guiding Good Choices. Efforts will be made to secure middle school participation in the 2013 Indiana Survey.

End of Year 2 Annual Benchmarks:

1. Alcohol: Fulton County 11th graders reported a monthly alcohol use rate significantly higher than the state rate. As indicated above, the percentage of students believing that alcohol is easily accessible continues to climb while parental

attitudes towards alcohol improved. Efforts to address the risk factor, Parental Attitudes Favorable towards Alcohol use, will continue with a parenting program called Guiding Good Choices. Two cohorts of this parenting program were delivered and five participants were completed, with referrals from an elementary school and DCS. This program will continue, with additional outreach efforts to other agencies. Efforts to address the risk factor, Perceived Availability of Alcohol, will include compliant retailer recognition and analysis to determine underage sources of alcohol.

2. Tobacco: Fulton County 11th and 12th graders reported **monthly cigarette** use rates significantly higher than the state rate. Fulton County 11th and 12th graders reported **monthly smokeless tobacco** use rates significantly higher than the state rate. As indicated above, the percentage of students believing that cigarettes are easily accessible continues to climb for the 9th through 12th grade while the percentage declines for 6th through 8th grade. Parental attitudes towards cigarette use seem to reflect similar trends as cigarette accessibility. Despite these figures, an agency of DFFC was turned down for a tobacco grant from the Indiana Department of Health. The denied proposal also included funding for a VOICE program. Efforts to address the risk factor, Parental Attitudes Favorable towards Tobacco use, will continue through the Guiding Good Choices parenting program. Efforts to address the risk factor, Perceived Availability of Tobacco, will include compliant retailer recognition and enforcement of underage tobacco possession.
3. Marijuana: Not one grade level in Fulton County reported **monthly marijuana** use significantly above state rates. However, Fulton County 11th graders did report a **lifetime marijuana** use rate significantly higher than the state rate. As indicated above, the percentage of students believing that marijuana is easily accessible continues to climb while parental attitudes towards marijuana improved. Efforts to address the risk factor, Perceived Availability of Marijuana, will continue to include funding of random drug testing at local schools. Efforts to address the risk factor, Parental Attitudes Favorable towards Marijuana use, will continue through the Guiding Good Choices parenting program.

Final Report (end of Year 3):

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D. Objectives:

1. **Support prevention and education initiatives by providing:**
 - a. Support for afterschool or in-school evidence based prevention initiatives/programs.
 - b. Support to any effort that heightens awareness of the problems and consequences of abusing alcohol, tobacco and marijuana.
 - c. Support to any effort that would provide drug free activities and peer pressure refusal strategies for youth.
 - d. Support community efforts to provide parenting/life skills training or programming.
 - e. Support to the county school corporations administering the IPRC Indiana Youth Survey each spring.
2. **Support intervention and treatment initiatives by providing:**
 - a. Opportunities for awareness and education about youth treatment options.
 - b. Funding that will allow for the support and increase of the availability of youth substance abuse treatment and intervention services.

- c. Funding to agencies or organizations providing parenting classes.

End of Year 1 Update:

1. Support prevention and education initiatives:

- a. The Afternoon's ROCK in Indiana program was conducted at three sites affecting Fulton County residents. DFFC provided funds for Red Ribbon week activities including a speaker and stickers for local elementary students.
- b. DFFC partnered with the Indiana State Police to provide an interactive fatal vision goggle activity during the Chili Cook off in October 2011. DFFC voiced opposition to an effort to approve alcohol sales at the Rochester municipal golf course. Local high schools watched video of mock crash prior to their proms. The Tobacco Prevention Coalition provided tip cards for prom goers and DFFC distributed them. The Rochester Police Department presented a meth awareness program for CASA and the local TV channel.
- c. DFFC provided funds for random drug testing at Tippecanoe Valley High School. DFFC provided funds for the annual ROCKFEST event, a Christian based music festival with messages on the consequences of substance abuse. Eighty two ATOD related surveys were completed by participants at this ROCKFEST event.
- d. The Communities That Care (CTC) group completed a community action plan to address two risk factors: Availability of Drugs and Parental Attitudes favorable towards Drug Use. The CTC group began to implement programs and strategies to address these two risk factors. A program for parents of adolescents aged 9 to 14 called "Guiding Good Choices" has been planned to address the second risk factor above.
- e. Three of the four school corporations in the county have agreed to conduct the 2013 Indiana Survey.

2. Support intervention and treatment initiatives:

- a. DFFC has reached out to two school corporations not previously represented at our monthly meetings. All four county school corporations now have representation. This has led to great info sharing during recent meetings. One program of note is the 6 to 6 program which is a collaboration between local school administrators, local courts and Four County Counseling Center. This program is an alternative program to be used before expulsion of a student.
- b. Four County Counseling Center submitted a program proposal for an 8-10 hour substance abuse education and prevention program for adolescents aged 15 to 18 called Prime for Life.
- c. During this period no treatment agency or organization received funding for parenting classes.

End of Year 2 Update:

1. Support prevention and education initiatives: Connecting Fulton County (CFC) is a CTC effort in the county working with DFFC to expand the capacity of prevention initiatives and promote mental health awareness efforts.

- a. DFFC chair attended an adult ally orientation for VOICE. VOICE is Indiana's youth movement dedicated to exposing the tobacco industry and empowering Hoosier teens to fight back against their deceptive marketing practices. VOICE is funded through the Indiana State Department of Health - Tobacco Prevention & Cessation (TPC) monies. Decisions Psychological Services, PC, a DFFC coalition agency, applied for TPC funding and was denied. DARE program at Culver Elementary graduated 90 students. "Tar Wars", an anti-smoking program, was delivered by Dr. Rios and staff at several local elementary schools. Dr. Rios practices in Akron, IN. CFC applied for funding for Reconnecting Youth, an in-school prevention program; but, was denied

under the Department of Mental Health & Addictions–Request for Funding 2013-02. Participants are selected for the Reconnecting Youth program based upon high absentee rates and low GPA, with a focus of staying in school.

- b. DFFC distributed prom tip cards to local high schools. Four County presented the dangers of meth use to a health class at Rochester High School.
- c. DFFC funded the Peers Educating Peers (PEP) at Rochester High School. PEP uses mentoring and skits to promote positive life choices and abstaining from alcohol and illicit substances. PEP also held “You Lead” training in June to enhance the leadership and presentation skills of the programs peer presenters.
- d. CFC funded a Guiding Good Choices (GGC) – Workshop Leaders training where 6 people were certified to facilitate the GGC parenting program. Decisions Psychological Services, PC facilitated two cohorts of GGC, with a total of 5 completions.
- e. Four school corporations in the area administered the Indiana Youth Survey in 2013 and all shared their data with the CFC group. Two of these schools were granted funding for random drug testing.

2. Support intervention and treatment initiatives by providing: Connecting Fulton County (CFC) is a CTC effort in the county working with DFFC to expand the capacity of prevention initiatives and promote mental health awareness efforts.

- a. DFFC supported the Indiana Youth Café, which was held at the Learning Center of Rochester Community Schools. Twenty-seven people attended the Café. The program was presented by Four County Counseling CEO C.J. Davis, on youth aggression.
- b. CFC funded the training of four facilitators for the core Mental Health First Aid (MHFA) and Youth MHFA trainings. Thirty-nine participants were certified in MHFA during 3 cohorts. One cohort of Youth MHFA was delivered and 13 participants were certified. CFC funded billboards promoting the trainings and mental health stigma reduction were placed throughout the county for Mental Health Awareness Month. DFFC participated in meetings of the Tippecanoe Valley Community Mental Health Task Force whose mission is to develop and implement strategies to both increase knowledge and provide support, while reducing the stigma of mental illness. This group was instrumental in offering QPR – Question/Persuade/Refer, a suicide prevention program, to Tippecanoe Valley School Corporation staff and community. Four County continued to offer “Prime for Life”, an 8-10 hour substance abuse education and prevention program for adolescents aged 15 to 18.
- c. Decisions Psychological Services, PC facilitated two cohorts of Guiding Good Choices, with a total of 5 completions. CFC provided the funding.

Final Update (end of Year 3):

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Please attach the County’s Fiscal Report for review!

Next Annual Update Due: October 2014.

Next Comprehensive Community Plan Due: Oct 2014

Date of Community Consultant Review:**Disclaimer:**

You agree that the information provided within this Plan is subject to the following Terms and Conditions. These Terms and Conditions may be modified at any time and from time to time; the date of the most recent changes or revisions will be established by the Commission and sent electronically to all Local Coordinating Councils.

Terms and Conditions:

The information and data provided is presented as factual and accurate. I hereby acknowledge that I can be asked to submit proper documentation regarding the data submitted within the Plan. Failure to do so could result in a “denied approval” by the Commission under IC 5-2-6-16.

The Local Drug Free Communities Fund must be spent according to the goals identified within the plan. I hereby acknowledge that I can be asked to submit proper documentation regarding funds that are collected, allocated, and disbursed within the county. Failure to do so could result in a “denied approval” by the Commission under IC 5-2-6-16.

Initials: cc 11/19/2013 & mw 12/12/13